

Frankford Arsenal Open to Teutons

Three-fourths of Workers in Philadelphia Plant of German Lineage

Many Oppose U. S. War Plans

Could Reveal Military Secrets or Cause Irreparable Damage

War Plant Employing Aliens Burns

Harlem Water Front Wire Plant Mysteriously Destroyed

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—To understand the difficult nature of the government's problem with the enemy alien, or, with what is even more baffling, the enemy within, one should travel to a suburb of this city called Frankford, where the arsenal is situated.

Of the 6,000 men employed in the great United States Arsenal at Frankford, one of this country's largest munition-making plants, more than three-fourths are either German born or of German parentage.

Many of them are known positively not only to sympathize in secret with the Teuton cause but to oppose the participation of America in the war. Owing to the nature of the positions occupied by those men, it is possible at any time for them to cause irreparable damage to the arsenal or to reveal secrets to the enemy which would work great injury to Uncle Sam's military plans.

The presence of these workers has been and still is a cause of great embarrassment to the government at Washington, which thus far has removed or transferred a few men holding particularly responsible positions. Thousands remain undisturbed.

An explosion in the arsenal on September 9, 1917, did considerable property damage, killed three men and injured twenty-three. The cause was never established. It is one of the long string of mysteries that is generally attributed to the German spy system.

In the Heart of German Settlements

The decided German color of the arsenal and surroundings is due largely to the fact that the suburb of Frankford, in reality part of Philadelphia, has been settled for more than a century by Germans who have migrated here. A journey through these districts tells the story.

The signs on the stores, saloons and factories reveal two German names to any one of other national origin. The cafes are practically all German, as well as the restaurants. English is spoken almost everywhere with the guttural accent of the Fatherland, but German is spoken among the residents as much as English.

Even in certain districts in the heart of Philadelphia the predominance of German-Americans is evident everywhere and particularly among the children of the public schools. Customs originating three generations back in Germany are still maintained. German churches are attended. Few English newspapers are seen. The tradesmen are German. On Sunday the German singing societies draw large crowds. In a few places, only when Americans are present, is the English language spoken.

It was one of the fortunes of war that here in the heart of a locality where the melting pot has failed to blend either the customs or characteristics of the American or German people is located the Frankford Arsenal. For years it had been a convenient place for the Germans to seek work. It was handy, and, moreover, it offered opportunities to newly arrived Germans who came to this country with technical knowledge gained in Kaiserland. Such Germans were able to do things that Uncle Sam wanted done. For instance, some of them were skilled in the manufacture of tools, and they got jobs without difficulty.

Danger of Situation Sounded by Official

One official, whose name is withheld, fears that German placed spies in the Frankford Arsenal years before the present war broke out. He is doubtful whether all German agents have been eliminated from the arsenal, despite the government's close scrutiny and constant surveillance of the small army of workers. His fears are very similar to those entertained by others identified with the arsenal. "It's about time," he said, "that the people of the United States learn that their foe is a subtle and dangerous one. German plots and propaganda are deeply rooted and thoroughly organized. Investigating agencies of various departments of the United States declare that every plot has some relation to every other. The origin and execution alone ways points to the same master mind. I mean to say that the intrigue and treason against the United States is not a sudden conspiracy since the war, but it began years ago, and that secret agents, spies and secret service men have been preparing for this situation for years. The director of this network of espionage is now here in the United States, and the immense German spy machine is operating under his direction.

"As far as the Germans, either naturalized or born in Germany, working in the arsenal are concerned, that is a condition over which no one could have any control. The most skilled toolmakers and mechanics are German. It is

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\$38,496,742 of Hidden Food Found in City

Secret Service Uncovers Nearly 12,000,000 Pounds of Sugar Here

Enemy Aliens Own Much of Property

Supplements the Discovery of \$35,449,028 in Metals, Etc.

Almost twelve million pounds of sugar, as well as vast stores of other foodstuffs, the total value of which is \$38,496,742, have been found by United States Secret Service agents hoarded in warehouses and cold storage plants in and about New York City.

Fire Marshal Thomas F. Brophy's investigation, which started immediately, brought forth these admissions from Daniel C. Turner, manager of the plant: That from twenty to twenty-five Germans or German-Americans were employed at the plant, which is located in a zone barred to aliens.

That at least one of these Germans had not received a barred zone permit from the Federal authorities.

That 200 of the plant's 800 employees were Austrians.

Cause of Fire Mysterious

The cause of the fire, which wrought damage estimated at \$1,500,000 to the buildings and the machinery, was as yet undetermined. Marshal Brophy announced last night. He added that the facts surrounding the fire were "mysterious," and said that he would start a rigorous, formal examination in his office in the Municipal Building at 9 o'clock this morning. He would notify United States Marshal McCarthy, he said, that hundreds of aliens were employed in the factory, and that the German who had failed to get a zone permit entered the barred zone and worked in the plant every day.

Agents of the Federal government will watch the results of to-day's investigation closely, and may carry on a separate examination of witnesses. The probability of the fire being of incendiary origin is considered great.

Deputy Police Commissioners Scull and Dunham reached the fire soon after it started and also started an investigation. Commissioner Scull said: "From what I learn, this fire certainly requires some investigation. We are conducting one now."

Coming after a series of fires in food storage places and along the waterfront, yesterday's spectacular blaze was regarded with suspicion as soon as the first alarm was turned in, at 12:30 p. m.

Doubt as to the precise place the fire started emphasized the belief that it was the work of enemy plotters. Statements by two eye witnesses that the fire started simultaneously in three different parts of the large plant heightened this belief.

Mr. Turner was authority for the statement that it was unlikely that the fire started from spontaneous combustion. He said that the flames started in the basement on the 118th Street side of the building nearest Pleasant Avenue. That explanation of the place of origin was born out by other witnesses who appeared before Marshal Brophy.

Allen Workers Subpoenaed

Marshal Brophy announced that he would subpoena twenty persons, including alien workers and officials of the company, to appear before him again to-day.

Among those Marshal Brophy closely questioned, who were on duty when the fire started, was Bernard Stellman, assistant chief engineer, who lives at 463 East 134th Street, and says he was born in Germany, but is a naturalized American citizen. Another witness was F. Wietzko, of 232 East 122d Street. He testified that he was a German, and admitted that he did not have a permit to enter the barred zone.

Mr. Turner said that one of the Germans did not have a permit, and evidently referred to Wietzko. Wietzko is a machinist. He was at the plant yesterday.

R. Knoch, another machinist, was examined, and he frequently needed a German interpreter. Still another witness was Ignatz Honko, of 320 Pleasant Avenue, an Austrian. He is a cleaner, and he was identified with the arsenal. "It's about time," he said, "that the people of the United States learn that their foe is a subtle and dangerous one. German plots and propaganda are deeply rooted and thoroughly organized. Investigating agencies of various departments of the United States declare that every plot has some relation to every other. The origin and execution alone ways points to the same master mind. I mean to say that the intrigue and treason against the United States is not a sudden conspiracy since the war, but it began years ago, and that secret agents, spies and secret service men have been preparing for this situation for years. The director of this network of espionage is now here in the United States, and the immense German spy machine is operating under his direction.

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American Troops Repulse Second Raid by Germans on Trenches

Invaders Put to Flight When They Find Doughboys Waiting for Them in Surprise Attack Preceded by Close-Up Machine Gun Barrage

By Heywood Brown

(Accredited to the Pershing Army in France for the New York Tribune and Syndicate) (Copyright, 1917, by The Tribune Association)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 10.—A second attempt to raid the American trenches has been repulsed.

The Germans adopted a new method and planned a smaller scale operation than the previous one. There was no artillery preparation. It was strictly a surprise attack. The enemy brought his machine guns within a couple of hundred yards of the first line trench and put down a barrage.

Our doughboys replied with automatic rifles, grenades and rifles. As soon as the machine gun fire ceased they showed the ground in front of the trench with hand grenades. Signals for a barrage by the American artillery brought a quick response, and the German raiders, finding everybody ready for them, retired without attempting an attack on the trenches.

Retired in Haste

Several charges such as were used to blow up the barbed wire entanglements in the previous thrust were found, but they had not been exploded this time.

Some Owned by Enemies

Some of the property is owned by enemy aliens and some of it was purchased with money from the Deutsche Bank, the German financial institution through which Germany poured millions into this country for all forms of propaganda. It is believed that no small portion of the vast stores, whose total value is \$73,945,770, is owned, directly or indirectly, by Germany. All enemy alien property will be seized.

The following table, given out by Chief Flynn last night, shows the value of the various foodstuffs his agents have located here in the last four weeks:

Commodity	Wholesale value
Beans	\$206,000
Butter	1,453,360
Butter oil	2,330,051
Cocoa	284,967
Condensed milk	400,000
Cottonseed meal	1,580,000
Eggs	2,294,424
Flour	1,600,000
Sugar	1,000,000
Vegetables	1,174,400
Lined oil cake	1,000,000
Poultry	1,438,868
Rice	12,748,365
Grains	10,500,000
Miscellaneous foodstuffs	38,496,742
Metals, cotton, etc.	35,449,028
Total	\$73,945,770

Surface Merely Scratched

It can be said authoritatively that this amount of foodstuffs represents but the surface scratching of the situation. The presence of twelve million pounds of sugar in warehouses in New York City, Hoboken, Jersey City, and other immediate points comprising the so-called metropolitan district was discovered in a comparatively superficial examination.

The lined oil cake and cottonseed meal referred to in Chief Flynn's report are used as fodder for cattle, and have been two of the big items in the exports from this country to neutral nations who are known to have been in the habit of supplying Germany with American goods. The bulk of this cattle fodder is understood to have been destined for Germany.

Included in the items Chief Flynn groups as "metals, cotton, etc." is a quantity of steel, copper, oil, jute and chemicals that Germany is sorely in need of, and which some of the agents of Germany operating as business men of Holland, Sweden and Denmark have vainly tried to get out of this country.

Collateral for Loans

It is known that about three-quarters of the foodstuffs, cotton, jute, metals, oils, chemicals, etc., are held in storage as collateral for loans made by banks. Whether this indicated that the bulk of the goods was held by speculators no one connected with the Secret Service would say.

This is a matter for Food Administration Hoover to determine, and if Mr. Hoover decides that the bulk of this stored food is being hoarded by speculators he has the power to seize it in the name of the people of the United States. Any that may be owned by Germans, directly or indirectly, can be seized without any trouble by A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of alien enemy property.

Food Administration's plans for standardizing loaves of bread to be announced by the President to-day—on Page 5.

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Italy Strikes Back; Regains Lost Positions

Gallio and Monte Serraglio Recaptured in Stiff Counter Thrust

Whole Line Braces Along the Piave

Diaz Relieves Menace to Left Flank in Determined Stand

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Italian military situation seems to show an improvement to-day. The whole defensive line along the Piave, from the Adriatic to the Trentino Alps, has stiffened like a wall in the face of Austro-German pressure, and for the first time since the great retreat began King Victor's troops have struck back effectively.

Held Rocket in Hand

We met the lieutenant, who was commended for his work in trying to summon aid on the night of the raid. He rose from the ranks. It was his first platoon which repulsed the second German attempt. His hand was bandaged, and one of the soldiers explained that when the bombardment destroyed the racks from which signal rockets were sent up the lieutenant simply held the rocket in his hand and let it go off.

"That was just to save time," the officer explained. He pointed out a soldier who had refused to go into the dugouts on the night of bombardment, saying that if his officer was going to go through the barrage he would, too.

Back of the lines we met a teamster who almost added to the Germans' total of prisoners recently by driving a ra-

GETTING READY FOR ANOTHER PEACE DRIVE



tion wagon and four mules into the German lines on a pitch black night. He drove past the American first-line trench in the dark, and was finally stopped when a comrade from an advanced listening post ran out and waved to him to go back.

"What's the matter?" asked the driver.

"You're going right toward the Germans," said the man at the listening post, in a low voice, "and don't shout again. Just whisper."

"What's the use of my whispering?" exclaimed the driver. "I've got four mules. I can't even turn them around without yelling."

He managed to get himself and his mules out of No Man's Land, although machine guns were turned on him.

Pershing Says Troops And Supplies Arrive In Large Numbers

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 11.—Conditions in the American sector continue to be normal, with intermittent artillery firing on both sides. At one place the Germans observed that the grass had been trodden down in the rear, and they threw in a hundred shells, with no result other than to churn up the mud.

General Pershing said to the correspondents to-day: "Troops and supplies are arriving in increasing numbers. Thanks to the French, British and American navies, he continued, the submarines to date had not claimed the life of a single American soldier on the troop ships bound for France. The French officers, he said, were enthusiastic over the character, intelligence and eagerness of the young officers who are arriving in France to continue their instruction, and the American army is proud of them.

Developments on the West Front, British advance in Palestine and other news of the war on Page 3.

Kerensky Nears Petrograd; Civil War Is Begun

Finland Declares State of War; Ousts Russian

HELINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 11.—A state of war has been declared in Finland. The Provisional Soldiers' Committee has appointed a sailor named Schiecks Commissary of Finland in place of Governor General Nekrasoff.

The Diet is in session and Russian representation in it has been completely ignored. It has voted to elect a state directorate, with supreme power.

Professor von Wendt, a Delegate of the Diet, has telegraphed President Wilson that owing to the poor harvest the country faces starvation unless food can be obtained in the United States.

Foch to Direct Italian Stand Against Foe

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Premier Painlevé returned at noon yesterday from his visit with French and British officials to the Italian front, and expressed unwavering confidence in the victory of the forces of freedom.

"Their very principle of liberty means that they cannot impose upon themselves the brutal discipline of the Central Powers," said the Premier. "Theirs is entirely different discipline, forged by trials as metal under the hammer."

A meeting of the War Council was held at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the Cabinet was in session from 6:30 until 8. After the Cabinet meeting a semi-official note was issued confirming the news of the establishment of a permanent Inter-Allied staff under Generals Foch, Wilson and Cadorna, to sit at Versailles. The note adds that nothing has impressed the Italian government and people more than the extraordinary celerity with which their allies arrived at this decision.

"It is the first time that unity of action on a united front has been truly realized," says the note. "Nothing will do so much to heighten the prestige of France."

The "Matin" says it was decided at the conference in Italy that France and Great Britain would increase the armed support already given to Italy, the effort to be shared equally by the two powers. The United States also has been considered, the newspaper says, in planning for future cooperation. The Italian campaign will be directed by the Inter-Allied War Committee. General Foch, the French representative, will remain in Italy for the time being and will play a preponderant rôle in direction of the operations, which must take a wide scope.

It had been hoped, the "Matin" continues, that the Italian withdrawal would end at the Piave River, but that is now impossible, inasmuch as the invaders by debouching from the Trentino will compel the Italian army to withdraw at least to the Adige line. This plan, which General Foch approves, is to be put into effect, and it is probable that if the French troops continue to display satisfactory morale the Adige positions will permit the offering of sufficient resistance.

The British Premier, David Lloyd George, who attended the conference of British, French and Italian representatives in Italy, and Premier Venizelos, of Greece, who has been in Rome, arrived to-day in Paris.

Belluno Is Occupied

During the day the Austro-Germans entered Belluno, on the west bank of the Piave, about fifty miles north of Venice, beyond which the heavy fighting operations had been carried a day previous. The Teutons likewise claim gains in the Sette Comuni and the Sugana Valley, but here, also, the Italians are materially slowing up the invaders' progress.

The German communiqué says, "The enemy has made a stand on the lower Piave." Having given up their last bridgehead on the eastern bank of the stream at Vidor, and having destroyed the span at that point, the entire Italian forces are now reorganized on the west bank, from which, with Franco-Italian reinforcements, they probably will soon launch one of the greatest counter actions of the war. Already the big guns have begun to thunder on both sides.

Death by Drowning

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary is reported in a dispatch from Gorizia to have narrowly escaped death in a mountain torrent on his return from a visit to Udine, in northern Italy, near Udine. At the time he was accompanied by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

His automobile broke down while he was crossing a swollen mountain stream. Two footmen attempted to carry him ashore, but lost their footing, and all three were swept a considerable distance by the swift current.

Finally the Emperor was rescued by members of his suite, led by Prince Felix of Parma, who, being a strong swimmer, jumped into the stream and took charge of the rescue work. The Emperor is said to be none the worse for his experience.

Further details of Emperor Charles' narrow escape say that the Emperor was saved only by catching hold of a willow hanging over the bed of the stream. The Emperor was constantly submerged, as the willow bent under his weight and the force of the current. His companions, after great exertions, procured a heavy beam, with the aid of which all reached shore.

Rescued by Prince Felix When He Falls Into Swollen Mountain Torrent

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Pillagers Shot Down

"Severe measures are being taken against marauders and pillagers. Those caught with stolen goods are being shot immediately. Those guilty of rebellion are being handed over to the military revolutionary court."

A proclamation has been issued "To the Soldiers of Petrograd" by M. Malcoski, who describes himself as a member of the All Russian Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution, and as commissary of the Petrograd military district. This proclamation is given as follows in a wireless message from Petrograd:

"Gallant regiments from the front, faithful to the revolution and the country, have approached the capital. In order that there be no shedding of innocent blood, arrest immediately all those who are betraying and ruining the country.

"In order to indicate which regiments are faithful, send delegations to the regiments moving from the front."

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd, dated Saturday, says the news that Premier Kerensky was approaching the capital caused a great sensation, and that a collision was expected momentarily at the time the message was filed.

Cossacks Remain Loyal

Reports from Moscow to Petrograd, the dispatch continues, state that a majority of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates there voted to support the Petrograd Bolsheviks, but that the Cossacks declined to do so and are working with other elements in organizing opposition. The government institutions in Moscow, including the arsenals, telegraph offices, banks and railway stations, are said to have

Loyal Regiments Now Marching on Capital

—Fighting Starts in Streets

Bolsheviks Beaten At Tsarskoe-Selo

Red Guard Defeated at Moscow—Cossacks Turn Against the Maximalists

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Bolshevik revolution in Petrograd is reported to be approaching collapse. Regiments loyal to Premier Kerensky are marching on the capital, and fighting is under way in the city, according to reports reaching here to-day from Petrograd. An organization which has adopted the name of All-Russian Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution announced that the defeat of the Bolshevik movement was a matter only of days or hours.

The town of Tsarskoe-Selo, fifteen miles south of Petrograd, where former Emperor Nicholas lived much of the time, is said to have been captured by loyal forces, after which the rebels retired to Petrograd in disorderly mobs. The chief wireless station is now controlled by loyal troops. The Red Guard has been defeated in Moscow. Premier Kerensky is said to be approaching Petrograd.

Loyalist Manifesto

The following was received to-day by wireless from Russia:

"To all army organizations and commissaries: The revolt against the Bolsheviks is increasing in Petrograd. To-day open attacks against them began, and fusillades are taking place in the streets at some places. The telephone is in the hands of the Junkers (?). The Dowry (?) was occupied by the General Army Committee, which has removed the Bolshevik guards.